

CRY FROM THROAT PATIENTS

TO KEEP A PLACE FOR THEM IN THE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Strenuous Opposition to the Abolition of a Department in the Infirmary From All Interested—Benefits It Confers and Suffering It Relieves.

The fact that a resolution has been presented to the directors of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary to abolish its throat department has brought out strenuous objection from those interested in that department. They assert that their side of the case has not been properly stated by a committee of the directors, headed by John Harsen Rhoades, who the other day announced that the directors were considering the abolition of the department.

The announcement was made by the committee to the Health Board and the Board of Education. The prevalence of trachoma was the main question then under consideration. Mr. Rhoades said that there were only forty-two cases of eye disease treated at the hospital last year, but that 800 cases have already been treated in ten months this year. With this great increase in the number of patients, he said, the infirmary was having great trouble, and unless funds were forthcoming the infirmary would very likely have to close up its throat department. No attack was made on the directors in charge of the department. Mr. Rhoades, on the contrary, praised them highly. Mr. Rhoades's statement has called forth a statement to THE SUN from one who is ably qualified to discuss the affairs of the throat department. This statement says that if Mr. Rhoades's resolution prevails the infirmary will close its doors to more than 10,000 patients every year. The assertion is also made that the reputation of the institution is second to none. The statement continues:

The throat department occupies two of the clinic rooms for out-patients and has two small wards of four beds each. It is conducted at very little expense to the institution, being practically self-supporting. The surgeons in charge have served the institution faithfully and well for a period of from five to twenty-seven years without remuneration, and no one questions their efficiency. The greatest field of their work has been along the lines of preventive medicine.

Large number of patients are young children with obstruction to respiration. These obstructions are not only a source of trouble to the individual, predisposing to disease of the ear, but they are very often the starting point of tuberculosis, making the patient a menace to the community. Only recently a distinguished pathologist made a study of these cases, and found that the obstruction of the nostrils and the consequent difficulty of breathing are the result of a disease which is not only a source of trouble to the individual but is also a source of trouble to the community. It may be readily understood how their removal cures the individual but helps largely to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. Children are often brought to the clinic with a history of sore throat for a day or two, and the trained eye of the specialist promptly detects the very onset of an attack of measles, scarlet fever or diphtheria. The nature of the illness is carefully explained to the mother and the authorities are promptly notified. Life is thus saved and the spread of contagious diseases avoided by prompt attention. Among the acute affections treated, none is apt to be so severe as the formation of an abscess in the base of the throat in young infants. The sudden rupture of such an abscess has been known to end the life of an infant in its mother's arms by strangulation. These conditions are promptly recognized and by careful and skillful incision the pus is evacuated and recovery invariably results. Much suffering is entailed by the presence of deviations of the nasal cartilage, and an operation now performed in every city in this country and well known in Europe, has its origin in this institution and was fully perfected here.

Abcesses in the cavities of the skull, which have been the cause of much suffering since the appearance of grip, are here treated and cured. Still another class of cases are those suffering from disease of the middle ear. This is the poor sufferer from tubercular disease, for this is the beginning of the end. Racked by his cough and exhausted, his cruel fate is to have his larynx attacked. In addition to his cough, his voice is generally gone and every morsel of food he attempts to swallow gives exquisite pain. How much can be done to relieve suffering and the gratitude of the unfortunate is boundless. They are instructed in the dangers to which they are exposed, and are urged to return for the relief given them carefully and by the rule. From time to time cases are present with attacks of suppuration due to disease of the larynx, and a prompt operation is needed to save life. These are some of the things performed in the throat department and the question is asked: What is to become of this class of our worthy poor? Other institutions are overcrowded and have no spare beds. They would seem as the board of directors could devise some plan whereby the most imperative work could be done in the present, and with the completion of the building for the ear department, now in the course of construction, more room would then be available than now exists. In due time funds would be forthcoming to continue the work of the throat department. At present the facilities are ample and will compare favorably with any other institution. The clinics are largely attended and have a greater number of patients than other similar institutions in America. Instruction is here imparted to physicians from every part of our country. The department is a necessary adjunct to the other two departments and is so arranged in every similar institution save in this country. The one in question admits a general hospital where cases of throat and other diseases are received.

CHILD FOILS KIDNAPPERS.

Two Men Steal Young Campbell, but His Screams Save Him.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., Nov. 3.—A daring attempt to kidnap Frank Campbell, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. David J. Campbell of 54 Oakwood avenue, Arlington, N. J., was made by two strangers on Sunday afternoon. The boy was playing alone in a vacant lot near his home about 8 o'clock, when two men approached him. One asked him if he would like a trolley ride. The frightened child said no and started to run toward his home. He had gone only a few feet when one of the men picked him up and ran to Kearney avenue, about twenty yards away. A trolley car bound for New York was coming along and he and his friend got on with the child. The latter was screaming, but the conductor and the passengers thought that the man who carried the child was his father. All efforts on the part of the men on the journey to Newark to appease young Campbell were futile. When the car reached State street he screamed for his father. This alarmed the men and they left the car abandoning the boy. The boy was questioned by the remaining passengers, among whom was De Witt Kellinger of Arlington. When he learned where the boy's home was, Kellinger took him and started back for Arlington. In the meantime the boy had been missed by his parents and the whole neighborhood was in a flurry of excitement. The Kearney police were notified and a general alarm was sent out. When the missing boy was returned to his home by Kellinger he told his mother as well as he could of the attempt to take him away.

The boy's father went to the car house at Newark last night and got from the conductor a good description of both men. He is now making a search for them. It is known of their identity or what their motive was. Mr. Campbell is well-to-do and works in New York.

Juvenile Housebreaker in Court Again.

Thomas Reilly, a twelve-year-old boy who was convicted on Oct. 22 before Justice Oimsted in the Children's Court of robbing the premises at 104 East 110th street and was paroled, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Mayer in the same court, accused of attempting to break into 1067 Park avenue. The complainant is Albert Stevens, the janitor, who says he caught the boy tampering with a lock. Thomas was held for examination.

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MOLINEUX WITNESS TO SWEAR

THAT ANOTHER MAN, NOT HE, MAILED THE POISON PACKAGE.

She Didn't Offer Her Testimony at the First Trial Because No Defense Was Put in and She Thought Molineux Was Safe—There's a Male Witness, Too.

Roland B. Molineux's lawyers declined yesterday to make known the name of the Brooklyn woman who they say will go on the witness stand to-morrow, when Molineux's trial goes on, and will swear that she saw the famous poison package mailed at the General Post Office in this borough on Dec. 23, 1898, and that Molineux is not the man who mailed it. The only reason the lawyers give for their silence is that they do not want the woman pestered before the time comes for her to testify. The prosecutor in charge of the Molineux case spent some time yesterday in pointing out to reporters what a bad move it would be for Molineux's lawyers to put on the witness stand a woman whose story, if true, would exonerate Molineux, and who had kept silence for almost four years, although for a good part of that time Molineux's life was in danger. This view of the situation was brought to the attention of W. M. K. Olcott, the only one of Molineux's lawyers who would talk at all yesterday. He said:

"I admit that it seems strange, but the truth is that this is a very remarkable case. We are not being imposed on by this woman. We have taken the trouble to investigate her story and we are satisfied that it is true. She is a woman of the highest respectability, the wife of one policeman and the mother of another, and it seems that she told other people of her experience early in the first trial, so that any attempt to show that her story is a recent invention can be easily refuted. I have gone to the extent of learning from her where she sent the package that she was to mail that afternoon, when she stood so long in line and saw the poison package mailed. She said she went to her sister's home in Wisconsin, learned from the postmaster of the place where the sister lives that on the date mentioned this woman's sister did receive a package."

"That seems pretty good evidence to us that she is reliable. We will certainly put her on the witness stand and let her tell her story. She says that she knows the man who did mail the package and if that man is in court she will have an opportunity to pick him out. When we asked her why she was so long in telling her story she said that during the first trial she went to court for that very purpose. The first time she went to see if Molineux was the man who mailed the package. She saw that he was not. On that same day she saw the man who mailed the package. Friends advised her not to get mixed up in the case at all."

"She went home undecided what to do. She didn't want to be the one to point out a man who might be convicted of murder and sent to his death, and she didn't like to see an innocent man suffer. The second time she went to court it was with the determination to see that justice was done. She saw that she was in a bad position to put in a case that did not make any sense and she went away satisfied that Molineux would get off."

"After his conviction she called on counsel and told her story and they have been holding her to testify ever since. Mr. Olcott says that the man who mailed the defense in not putting the woman on the stand before was to prepare the minds of the jury for her story by showing them that Molineux could not have written the poison address and by showing that he did not go to the Post Office in this city on Dec. 23, 1898. Having ascertained that, Mr. Olcott said, they were now ready to put on their star witness."

Another witness for the prosecution who has suddenly come forward is John F. Hopkins. Hopkins tells a weird tale of having worked as a private detective in a Newark drug store and of a man with a reddish beard having bought a bottle of bromo seltzer from him in 1898. This same man, he says, he saw later coming out of Hartedgen's jewelry store in Newark, which is the place where the bottle holder was bought."

Mrs. Miller of Hartedgen's says that the man who bought the bottle holder had a reddish beard and the new witness's description of the man who bought bromo seltzer from him tallies exactly with the one Miss Miller has given of the man who bought the bottle holder. Molineux spent a quiet day in the Tombs yesterday. He is confident that he will be acquitted. His father and mother saw him yesterday. They are confident that he will soon be a free man. Molineux's lawyers are unanimously of the opinion that he will be released within a short time after his case is presented to the jury.

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WHO'LL GET PALMER FORTUNE?

CONTEST FOR THE BANK PRESIDENT'S MONEY SURE, ANYWAY.

He is Believed to Have Cut Off Mrs. Rockwell, Who Has His Favorite Tall Her Second Marriage, She Will Sue—Fortune Likely Left to Charity. There is pretty sure to be a contest of the will of Francis A. Palmer, the monogamian bank president, who died on Saturday at his home, 180 Madison avenue. Mr. Palmer's fortune, it is said, has been grossly overestimated, but a conservative estimate made by one of his life-long friends at the bank yesterday put it at between three-quarters of a million and a million dollars. For many years, while he was president of the Broadway Bank, Mr. Palmer held a majority of the stock, but he disposed of his holdings, when he gave up the presidency, to a syndicate headed by Charles W. Morse. What he did with the money derived from this sale nobody seemed to know yesterday. Mr. Palmer had a way of keeping his business affairs to himself. The first time she went to see if Molineux was the man who mailed the package. She saw that he was not. On that same day she saw the man who mailed the package. Friends advised her not to get mixed up in the case at all."

SAYS SHE SIGNED BETROTHAL

And Found It Was a Marriage Contract—Sues for Release. Max Blumfeld, an East Side money lender, was the defendant yesterday in a suit brought by Gussie Singer, a girl under 18, to have her marriage to him in April last annulled, on the ground that she had been compelled to marry him by fraud and duress.

According to the girl's story, as told in court by herself and her counsel, her mother introduced her to Blumfeld, who is 38 years old, and contented himself with attending to her. When Blumfeld expressed his desire to marry Gussie, she refused him, but her mother, she says, became insistent and threatened to throw her out of the house unless she became Mrs. Blumfeld. She finally, through fear of her mother's threats, consented to sign a betrothal contract, though she never intended to marry Blumfeld. This was on April 24 last and two weeks later Blumfeld claimed her as his wife. She then discovered, as she alleges, that under the betrothal contract which she signed was a marriage contract, so placed that her signature appeared on it. The signing was witnessed by a notary public and two cousins of the Singer family. Blumfeld's counsel, however, declared that she would never have signed the paper had she known it was a marriage contract. She brings suit through her brother, David Singer, as guardian ad litem.

WOMEN HUMPED OUT OF A CAB.

The Misadventure of Mrs. High and Mrs. Nolan on Fifth Avenue. Mrs. G. H. High and Mrs. B. H. Nolan, both living in the Columbia apartments at 68 Madison avenue, were riding north on Fifth avenue in a hansom cab yesterday afternoon. While they were crossing Thirty-fourth street a west-going car pushing a dead car approached and the dead car struck the cab.

The doors of the hansom were open and the two women were thrown into the roadway. Neither received any injury. Edward Wood, the driver landed uninjured, too. His cab was badly wrecked. The horse started to run away, but Policeman Ryan of the Tenderloin station caught him. Mrs. High and Mrs. Nolan called another cab and went their way.

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ELIOT ON METHODIST WORK.

HARVARD PRESIDENT OBJECTS TO THE EMOTIONAL. Tells the Methodist Preachers in Boston That Church Methods Are Inadequate—Sunday School Work Managed Badly—Church Members Don't Do Enough.

BOSTON, Nov. 3.—President Eliot of Harvard, in a talk before the meeting of the Methodist preachers in the Broomfield Street Methodist Episcopal Church here today, criticized the work of the Sunday school and the emotional side of church work. "I consider," he said, "the forms of Christian activity. As I see them in the various churches the activities seem too intellectual and emotional on the part of the preacher, and to call too little for the work of the recipient of the teaching. I hear all kinds of preaching, from the Jew to the Roman Catholic. In all these kinds of preaching I have noticed one thing, and that is, that the preacher is not trying to get into the mind of the hearer, but is trying to get into the heart of the hearer. I am talking it in."

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